

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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President's Message

Legislation

There are several bills coming before Congress in which the Parent-Teacher Associations should be especially interested. At the recent Board meetings of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, the following bills were endorsed:

The Sheppard-Towner bill relates especially to care and protection of the mothers and infants of our land. The bill provides for instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy and the household arts essential to the well-being of mother and child. It provides for consultation centers and medical and nursing care for mothers and infants at home or at a hospital.

The Fess-Capper (Physical Training) bill S. 3950, H.R. 12652 was endorsed by the board with the proviso that the work of any Federal Agency now existing should not be duplicated.

The Fess Home Economics Amendment, H.R. 12078, is also very important. The purpose of this measure is to amend the Vocational Education Act (Smith-Hughes), operative since 1917, in such a way that vocational training in home-making pursuits may receive as much aid from Federal funds, and that these funds may be as suitably administered as is the case with vocational training in agricultural and industrial pursuits.

At present home economics may receive one-fifth as much from Federal funds as either of the other two groups of occupations, or one-tenth as much as the two together.

Write or better still, interview your representatives and senators to support these bills.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN NORWAY

The quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, held in Christiania, Norway, in September was certainly a notable gathering of the twenty-eight nations banded together to advance the interests of the women and children of the world. Twenty-five countries were represented by delegates.

The Norway National Council paid the expenses and entertained the delegates from Ukarania, Austria, Serbia, Greece and Iceland thus making it possible for these countries to be represented.

The meetings were held in the Storting, the government parliament building.

With the International President, the gracious

Lady Aberdeen, presiding, the meetings were carried on with harmony and dignity. After the meetings were over she said that if she were asked to pick out its outstanding features she would lay stress on the following points:

1. We met as an unbroken family of Councils in spite of the storm and stress of the years which have elapsed since our gathering at Rome.

2. The reality of the bond of the Golden Rule which unites us was never more manifest in all our relations with one another than it was during the ten days which we spent together, and during which time many subjects were discussed which trenched on delicate ground.

3. The sense that we were in every truth a

Women's League of Nations with real power behind us is manifest.

Special honor was accorded Miss Susan B. Anthony, whose idea it was to convene a National Council of Women and to Mrs. May Wright Sewall, whose suggestion it was to create a permanent International organization of women. She also proposed the formation of National Councils of Women as a basis for the International Council.

Each country was entitled to send a certain number of delegates and at this Norway meeting the National Council of the United States sent its full quota of ten delegates and ten alternates, together with the National President, Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis and Washington, D. C.

Many resolutions were read and adopted and among the most important were those pertaining to Child Welfare many of which were drafted by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Chairman of Child Welfare Department, National Council of Women, and unanimously endorsed by the U. S. Council. These were considered of so great importance that a committee on Child Welfare is to be appointed consistin of representatives from those National Councils especially interested in the subject.

The subjects which require action by the National Councils are as follows:

That each National Council existing should take immediate steps to induce its government to appoint a woman delegate from each country to go to the Assembly, meeting in Geneva in November to consider the League of Nations.

Other resolutions which were referred to National Councils for action are as follows:

"That it is a matter of international importance that action be taken to facilitate the interchange of teachers of the public schools in the various countries."

"That in all schools more adequate provision be made for training in citizenship, and that in the upper classes of high schools and continuation schools instruction be given to girls in the leading principles of the laws of their country."

"That the I. C. W. calls upon the women of all countries to do their utmost to save the children in the famine-stricken districts of Europe."

"That the International Council of Women recommends that legislation should be enacted in all countries giving the child born out of wedlock the right to his father's name and to provide procedure for finding the identity of the father and securing an adequate maintenance for the child."

"That the I. C. W. promote legislation in their respective countries which shall give women the right to retain their own nationality on marriage with the subject of another country, and shall allow to a woman the same choice of nationality as to a man."

"That the I. C. W. do urge National Councils to study legislation by which women who marry aliens may retain or afterwards resume, their own nationality when they so desire."

"That National Councils of Women endeavor to obtain closer relationship between the various Departments and Committees in their respective countries, not only in matters affecting public health, but also as regards education, trades and professions, and equal moral standard."

"That the I. C. W. realizing that all efforts towards improved public health and a higher moral standard are impeded by bad housing conditions, urges affiliated National Councils of Women to use every means in their power to hasten the provision of health and convenient dwellings for all.

"That the International Council of Women support the principle of the endowment of mothers in necessitous circumstances. Mothers who have their children with them ought to be secured a fixed minimum income in proportion to the number of their children."

"That the I. C. W. ask the National Council to consider the economic position of the wife, and recommends that she should be legally entitled to a certain just proportion of her husband's income."

"That the I. C. W. recommend all affiliated National Councils to use their influence to bring about a return to a simpler mode of life, and to combat, in the home as well as in society, luxurious habits which lead to extravagance and display in dress and amusements and which, in the opinion of the I. C. W., contribute largely to arouse class animosity and discontent, which are amongst the worst evils of our day."

There were many social events enjoyed by the delegates during the trip.

The National Council of Women of Italy gave a delightful afternoon reception to the ladies of the United States in Rome.

In Paris the American Colony of Women held a large reception at Hotel Petrograd and a banquet was given to celebrate the final victory of suffrage completed by the vote in Tennessee.

At Copenhagen, Denmark our United States Ambassador, Mr. Grew and his charming wife were ready to greet us most cordially and a sumptuous feast awaited our arrival, although our train reached Copenhagen after ten o'clock in the evening.

In Christiania King Haaken and Queen Maude invited the visiting delegates to the Palace where the guests were royally entertained. The Municipal Council of Christiania also gave a delightful dinner at their Country Club, overlooking a wonderful fjord, at which many speakers emphasized the mission of the International Council of Women.

Following the meetings the American party proceeded by train to Myrdal, where the mountains were covered with snow. Descending to

the valley an all-day ride in the Norwegian two-wheeled vehicles brought us to Flaam, where we spent the week end, departing by steamer on the fjord for Fjoerland where we visited one of their large glaciers.

At Fjoerland the hosts at our hotel greeted us with a large American flag draped over the doorway and on the departure of our party in the steamer they dipped the American and Norwegian flags three times in honor of their American guests. Again at picturesque Stalheim the waiters donned their holiday costumes in honor of the visitors from the United States.

At Bergen the whole party were shown the castle, the museum and ascending the Funicular railway about a thousand feet a wonderful view of that part of Norway bordering on the North Sea could be seen.

Crossing the North Sea to Holland, they were again entertained at a reception by the American Ambassador. On the return of the party to London the British Council of Women, with Mrs. Gordon as their President receiving, gave a charming musical afternoon interspersed by speaking and followed by refreshments.

One of the most unique and enjoyable gatherings was held on invitation of Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Aberdeen, Scotland, at their castle Haddo Hall, to which all the United States visitors were invited.

Our United States delegation was very ably led by the efficient Council Secretary, Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller Merriman, who devoted herself to the comfort and desires of the party.

Citizens' Educational Conferences

By P. P. CLAXTON

Commissioner of Education*

Twelve Citizens' Regional Conferences on Education will be held throughout the nation, according to announcement of the Bureau of Education, beginning with a conference for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, scheduled to be held in Chicago, on November 29, and concluding with a conference for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut on December 18.

The regional conferences announced are the outcome of the National Citizens Conference on Education, held in Washington in May, as this conference voted that the Commissioner of Education should call another similar conference late in the fall of this year for the purpose of discussing the educational situation at that time, legislative measures to be presented to the legislatures of the several states next year, and the means of continuing the fostering of such interest among the people at large and their representatives in legislative bodies as may be necessary to obtain the needed legislation.

After carefully considering the matter, the Commissioner of Education has decided that a series of regional conferences would be more effective than one conference for the whole country could be, as this will make possible a much larger total attendance and a more practical and detailed discussion of conditions and needs and methods of meeting them in the states of the several sections.

To these conferences there have been invited governors of respective states, mayors of cities,

members of chambers of commerce, Rotary Clubs, Boards of Trade, women's organizations, patriotic and civic associations, labor unions, farmers' unions, members of state boards of education, county and city superintendents of public instruction, presidents of universities, colleges and normal schools, ministers, lawyers, physicians, editors, business men, and all who are interested as citizens in the improvement of the schools, which, as citizens, they own, control, pay for, and use in the promotion of education from the standpoint of statesmanship and the public welfare.

The following regional conferences will be held:

Conference for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Conference for the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa.

Conference for the states of Montana, Idaho, and Utah.

Conference for the states of Washington and Oregon.

Conference for the states of California, Arizona and Nevada.

Conference for the states of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

Conference for the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Conference for the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

Conference for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

* Dr. Claxton is especially desirous that the Parent-Teacher Associations shall be interested and shall send delegates to the meetings.

Conference for the states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Conference for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Conference for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Important things to be emphasized in coming educational campaigns were set forth in a letter recently written by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in response to inquiries in regard to the matter. Dr. Claxton says: "The crisis in education consists essentially in this, that whereas in the past we have been able, despite low salaries paid to teachers, to obtain for the schools a constant stream of men and women, many of whom though without definite professional preparation, have been young men and women of more than usual native ability, many of them possessed of fine culture and fairly good general scholarship. Though these have not remained long and have had no definite knowledge of the processes of teaching and less still in applying them, still their personality and culture have been such that it has been good for boys and girls to come in contact with them. Usually quite young, they have remained in teaching for two or three or four years while waiting for the maturity necessary for success in or even admission to other professions and vocations, and frequently have taught in order to prepare themselves for other work. Hundreds of thousands of these have become successful home makers, leaders in society, engineers, lawyers, physicians, ministers, captains of industry, statesmen. To be sure there have always been many young teachers who lack this ability and culture, but there have been very many of the class just described.

"However, under changed conditions we may not expect many of this class in the future, and unless salaries are raised and policies changed the teachers of the public schools in the future will be made up of young men and women of very mediocre ability serving in the schools for short terms, and of those of still less ability who will remain longer because they have not the

energy, personality, or ability to undertake anything else. This means deterioration and disintegration of the public school system. The only salvation against it is to increase salaries to such an extent as will induce young men and women of superior ability and culture to prepare themselves for teaching, and then adopt a policy by which they may be kept in the schools after they have proven their ability and gained power and skill by experience.

"This means a large increase in the average pay of teachers. We shall need to spend two or three times as much for this purpose as we now do spend in the country at large. And this increase of expenditures must be made at a time when taxes for other purposes, national, state, and local, are unusually large.

"The close relationship between education and wealth and wealth-producing power must be clearly shown, so that the people may understand that this expenditure for education will not constitute a burden but rather an investment through which they may be the better able to bear the other burdens of taxation.

"But no amount of money will enable us to obtain good teachers for the schools in sufficient numbers until there are means of preparing these. For this, there must be more normal schools and other training schools for teachers, and they must all be much better supported than they are now. If all the persons ever graduated from any normal school or any normal school of any kind in the United States, from the establishment of the first school at Bridgewater, Mass., until now, were still living and all teaching there would still be need of 110,000 teachers to fill the elementary schools. The normal school graduates of last spring are only sufficient to supply about 20 per cent. of the teachers needed to fill the vacancies in the elementary schools this fall. We are now spending between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 for the support of normal schools. We must spend at least \$75,000,000. California is somewhat better supplied with normal schools than other states. Yet a very large proportion of the young teachers of California are not normal-school graduates, nor have they had equal preparation elsewhere."

Baby, Why?

LORA HACKLER COX

Baby, why do you look so wise;
Is the secret God whispered to you,
Mirrored in your bright eyes,
Which he tinted with Heaven's blue?

And did he give to you,
Like a brave knight of old

A mission; great deeds, nobly to do;
And is your heart pure gold?

Deep down in my soul, I, your mother,
Hold this to be true;
And my mission no other
Than to brighten and lighten the pathway for you.

The Training of Children

The important thing in training children is to help them to form good habits and to develop the special qualities with which they are born. This training cannot start too young. Even the tiniest baby who learns that he can get all of the attention he wants by crying for it, may be acquiring habits of self will, bad temper or selfishness. Desirable for undesirable traits of character and habits that may last through life are formed during the first six years. This is the time that it is easiest to form habits and these formed then last longer and are harder to break than those formed later in life. Every school teacher who has tried to correct the poor English that some children learn at home before they come to school, knows how hard it is to break habits formed early in life.

Few persons realize how much of the way they act is due to habit. It has been said that habit is nine tenths of life and that all of conduct is contained in habit. Losing one's temper, being selfish, sensitive, lazy, untruthful, etc., are all habits that can be prevented if caught in time. Mothers need to watch for acts or tendencies that seem to show that a habit is being formed, and encourage the good and check the bad.

Many of the habits children form, they get from those with whom they live and play. Every parent knows how much little girls love to dress up and imitate their mothers and how well they do it, but some parents forget that children are imitating them all of the time,—copying their way of doing things, their manners, their speech and their attitude toward life. The mother who is cheerful, kindly, happy in her work and in doing things for others is teaching her children valuable lessons just by her example, while the mother who breaks her promise to her children, acts afraid before them, is irritable, or inconsiderate of their rights, can only blame herself if she has untruthful, cowardly, cross or discourteous children. Children will even copy, quite unconsciously, other persons' likes and dislikes in regard to food. Parents who dislike foods that children should have would do well to follow the example of one mother who made and ate milk puddings with what seemed to be such relish, that she completely surprised her children by telling them, when they were all grown, how much she disliked such desserts.

Children are born with certain qualities that will make them good or bad according to the way they are handled. Many faults come from qualities that if developed rightly, make splendid traits of character. For example, the selfish child is usually the one who has more confidence in himself, who knows what he wants and tries to get it; the child who is disobedient,

obstinate or rebellious may have ideas of his own and be able to think things out for himself so that he objects to thoughtless, unreasonable rules, the child who is sullen or forbiddingly proud is often the sensitive child who has a good imagination and feels deeply; the child with the bad temper may have decided will-power, high spirits and a constant desire to be doing something. While such faults are undesirable and must be corrected, the correction must be done in such a way that any good traits that may lie back of the faults are not stunted and wasted.

Since each child is different from every other child there can be no hard and fast rules for training them. The most important thing, however, is to try to get the child's point of view and to understand him. Watching him occasionally while he is playing alone, and doing just what he likes to do, or when he is playing with his friends, will help the parents to find out what the child is most interested in and what traits of character he has that need to be developed or corrected.

SOME FUNDAMENTALS IN TRAINING CHILDREN

1. Establish from birth regular habits of eating, sleeping, bathing, etc., and stick to the schedule established. This will not only make a healthier child who will not be irritable from ordinary physical causes, but will save the bad temper, caused by the discomfort of the child who is not fed regularly and by the clash of wills over the time of going to bed, bathing, etc.

2. Parents should be on such friendly terms of understanding with their children that they are thought of as companions rather than as bosses. If a child understands early that parents mean what they say but are considerate and only ask reasonable things of them, they will always respect their authority. Much of the badness of children is due to the fact that parents do not keep the promises and threats they make to their children, and because they sometimes make them mind, and sometimes do not.

3. The play and interests of children are just as serious and important to them as is our adult work to us. So long as children are not in real danger or doing actual harm, they should be helped and encouraged in what they want to do and not interfered with and constantly dictated to.

4. Provide growing children with something to do and think about. They are ceaselessly active and curious and their energies must be directed and set to work in a harmless way that will be satisfying and worth while to them or they will get into what we call mischief. Play-

things should be of the kind that will hold their interest, stimulate their imagination and give them something to do. Mechanical toys that run by just winding with a key are not the best kind. Tools, blocks, clay, crayons, balls, wagons, paints, books, etc., are much more worth while.

5. When asking a child to do something, request or suggest that he do or do not do it in as courteous a way as you would speak to a grown-up. Use as few commands and don'ts as possible and avoid making commands so arbitrary that they disregard entirely the reasonable wishes of the child. Absolute obedience to a parent's commands, whether just and reasonable or otherwise, is not always a virtue. Some of the most obedient children have the least moral responsibility and are led into wrongdoing by their habit of accepting without question the commands of others, instead of developing independence and will power.

6. Do not scold a child for faults, but build up the opposite virtue which he does not have by emphasizing the ideal and praising the slightest sign of it. A child will always try to live up to what is expected of him and a little just praise will do far more than many scoldings. Stories help in giving ideals.

7. Do not fool or tease children, make fun of them or call attention to their shortcomings and imperfections before others.

8. The shy, sensitive child should not be forced, scolded or nagged into doing what is **hard** for him to do but should be gently encouraged to play in games where the chief interest is centered in the playthings and in which he does not have to be "it," until he overcomes some of his self-consciousness. Overcoming shyness is as hard for many children as learning to walk, and is a slow process.

Punishment.—Punishment should be adapted to the child's disposition, to his age and to the offense, and should always aim to awaken the child to a sense of his fault and arouse in him the desire and determination to do better. Punishment that makes the child feel that his parents are disappointed in him because he has not done as well as he might have, that makes him understand the pain or inconvenience he has caused by his conduct, or that withholds something that he wants very much, brings better results than punishment of his body. Spanking and whipping are the easiest and least intelligent

forms of punishment. Punishment should follow the misdeed at once, and the child should understand the justice of the punishment and that he could have avoided it if he had been good. In disciplining a child, care must be taken not to break his will by compelling him to yield without attempting to show him the reasonableness of the request, nor weaken his self-respect, or his confidence in his parents, as these are valuable assets for his future life. Offering money, toys, and candy for being good develops a spirit of graft and discontent, does not help the child to acquire real ideals of right and wrong and does not work after a time. Nagging, scolding, threats of punishment which are not carried out cultivate a disrespect for authority and for those who thus weakly fail to exercise poise and authority.

Some things one should not do in punishing are: Strike on head or hands; punish in presence of others; deprive of meals; spank or put into a dark closet a sensitive, high-strung imaginative child; punish when angry or irritated, punish unless the child understands clearly that he has done wrong and that the punishment is the inevitable consequence of his act, scold or punish at meal time or bed time. The child, if scolded at meal time cannot digest his food as he should. What happens just before the child goes to sleep makes a more lasting impression on him; therefore that is the best time for quiet stories or talks that will help him to know he should act and resolve to do the best he can.

SOME WAYS OF PUNISHING CERTAIN OFFENSES (From Mothercraft Manual by Mary L. Read)

"Quarreling, disagreeableness, selfishness: being removed from play with other children. Temper: put quietly to bed, or left alone, spanking calmly administered. Biting, slapping or doing other personal injuries: doing same to the offender to demonstrate how it hurts. Impudence, vulgar words: washing mouth with soap and cloth. Lack of promptness: loss of pleasure that might have followed. Neglect in care of toys: temporary taking away of toys. Careless work: repeating until satisfactory. Intentional injury of property: working to repair damage or earn money or giving of some valued personal property to pay for loss. Disobedience, putting to bed or depriving of some pleasure."

Child-Welfare Notes

For the protection of maternity and infancy last year the British Ministry of Health made grants totaling over two and one half million dollars, according to information received by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Six years ago the necessity was recognized of providing medical and nursing care for mothers and babies in order to reduce the high death rates. The first year a small appropriation was granted but the results obtained were so encouraging that the appropriations have been greatly increased each year.

The funds are administered by the Ministry of Health in coöperation with local authorities. The local authorities appropriate a sum equal to the amount granted by the government. The service available includes instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy, midwifery and maternity nursing, and hospital and maternity home care.

In commenting upon the results of the work done in England for the public protection of maternity and infancy, Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Health, says: The development of the services throughout the country in nursing, midwifery and other facilities, and the combination of the whole big effort, has been able to reduce the infant mortality rate in 20 years from 151 to 78. If we had had that figure of 78 during the last 10 years, it would have meant the saving of 250,000 lives in that period.

CHILD-WELFARE DAY GIFTS TO NATIONAL CONGRESS MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

Mrs. David O. Mears, chairman of Child Welfare Day, cites the following states as heading the list in generous gifts to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations: New York, Iowa, Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Tennessee, California. These states gave over sums ranging from \$100 to \$756.44 each.

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE

"In the Parent-Teacher Association Department of the East Tennessee Division Fair prizes of \$5 and \$3 were offered to associations securing the largest numbers of subscribers to CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE. Many who are unacquainted with your splendid magazine may be induced to subscribe if copies for inspection are available."

FREE GIFT TO SCHOOLS

The American Defense Society believes there is no better way for patriotic work along the lines of Americanization than the placing of a life-

sized portrait of Theodore Roosevelt bearing his last message, in the public schools of the country. It is our desire that the pictures may be distributed as widely as possible so that his last words may influence and be ever present with the growing generation.

Through the generosity of one of our trustees we have had printed a large edition of a splendid likeness of our former president and we are actively engaged in distributing the picture free to the public schools of the country. The picture has already been placed in many schools of New York. The state of Pennsylvania will place one in every school in the state, Providence has ordered 1000. All the schools of Connecticut are framing them and thousands are already hung in the schools of the West. Cleveland has hung 150, Louisville 70, El Paso 20, Butte 36, San Francisco 100, and there are many others.

It is the desire of the donor, however, that the scholars of the schools to which the picture is presented should voluntarily raise sufficient funds among themselves for the framing of the picture in a suitable manner, or that a fund be provided by patriotic citizens, if the scholars are unable to do so. Also that an appropriate ceremony with a patriotic address should be held in the schoolhouse at the time the framed picture is hung. If this patriotic plan interests you, we will be pleased to supply you with the required number of pictures for distribution in the schools of your city.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, Inc..

National Headquarters, 116 East 24th St., New York.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT

More progress has been made in the physical education movement in the last few months than in any period of our history. Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia recently enacted laws along these lines, and Alabama appointed a director of physical and health education this spring.

With three Southern States added to the list of those which have passed laws, there are now nineteen states in this group. Alabama is included in the nineteen, this state having accepted an educational code with physical education provisions in 1918.

Including Alabama, which accepted an educational code with physical education provisions in 1918, and also Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia, there are now nineteen States which have legislation of this character. Between 1914 and 1918, the following states passed laws: New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Illinois, North Dakota, Maryland, Delaware, Nevada, Alabama and California. In 1919, Washington,

Oregon, Utah, Maine, Michigan and Indiana, "Went over the top."

NEW VITAL STATISTICS LAW IN IOWA

The New Vital Statistics Law requires *all births, deaths, marriages and divorces* to be properly reported and recorded, or violators are subject to the penalties of the law.

The blanks used are furnished free by the Clerks of the Courts in various counties, and are the forms put out by the United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

When a baby is born, the date of birth, its name, its parents' names and ages, etc., must be sent to the *county clerk of court* in the county where the child is born to be registered. The doctor is required by law to do this, but the family should make sure that it has been done. Once registered, a copy of the birth certificate can always be obtained from the *county clerk of court* in the county where the child was born, or from the State Board of Health, Vital Statistics Department, Capitol Building, in the City of Des Moines. Do not let your children find out that their parents considered their birth an unimportant event.

The total number of births in Iowa in 1919 were 46,796 against 52,796 in 1918. 24,927 deaths in 1919, a decrease from 1918 when deaths numbered 33,458.

MATERIAL OF INTEREST TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS, AN EXHIBIT FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

The United States Public Health Service has just completed an educational-health exhibit for older girls and young women. This exhibit will be used by state boards of health in their public-health educational work. It may be secured by schools, churches, industries, and labor groups, as well as by such associations as the Girl Scouts and Y. W. C. A.'s which are primarily interested in girls and young women.

The exhibit, entitled "Youth and Life," opens with an appeal for physical fitness as the source of the power of achievement and enjoyment as well as of beauty. Laws of general hygiene follow. A discussion of glands leads to the subject of the sex glands and their functions. The story of the reproductive process in plants, animals, and human beings is followed by an explanation of the nature of the sex instinct, its purpose, and the uses to which this creative impulse should be put in order to achieve complete human development. A study of conduct and of "conventions which protect" is followed by a brief statement of the results of the misuse of the sex functions—venereal diseases. The exhibit closes with an appeal

for a higher standard of home life, of motherhood, and womanhood.

In preparing this exhibit the Public Health Service secured the assistance of leading educators, psychologists, sociologists, and welfare workers with girls and women. The Young Women's Christian Association detailed one of their staff to work on the text for the cards, and contributed many of the pictures used in illustrating them.

The exhibit contains 24 cards, 22 by 28 inches in size. Most of the cards contain two subjects, each illustrated. One third of the illustrations are in color. The exhibit may be borrowed for brief periods from the State boards of health or purchased at \$16.00 each from the American Social Hygiene Association, 105 W. 40th Street, New York City.

EX-SERVICE MEN UNITE AGAINST MILITARISM

A short time ago a conference of ex-service men from the countries of Europe was held at Geneva, Switzerland. Ex-service men organized in France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Britain and a number of other countries sent delegates. The purpose of the convention was to formulate some plans "whereby the ex-service men of all countries can combine in stamping out the war spirit, and in preventing future wars." The British delegation, representing the national union of ex-service men, as its first measure urged that the affiliated ex-service organizations everywhere shall cooperate. "In spreading anti-militarism and anti-war propaganda in all countries, especially amongst the children."

"In insisting that no treaties or international agreements of any sort shall be regarded as binding unless they have been published to and ratified by the peoples concerned."

"In striving to bring about the cancellation of the Treaty of Versailles."

The war against war continues. It is a campaign peculiar to no mere group of idealistic pacifists. Warriors themselves, real warriors, are gathering up their forces unto the overthrow of the arch enemy.

WHERE UNCLE SAM'S MONEY GOES

According to the United States Bureau of Standards, 93 cents out of every dollar of Uncle Sam's money this year goes for war, past, present or to come.

Only one cent out of every dollar goes for education and the improvement of the public health.

Copies of this remarkable analysis of our national budget may be secured on application to Dr. E. B. Rosa, United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Message from Publicity Chairman

MRS. W. H. SAWYER

We always urge more effort for publicity. Make a survey of your local literary people, gain their interest and assistance in writing articles on the great idea of parent-teacher coöperation. Try to secure the use of publications that have not handled child welfare material before. The theme is so live, so progressive that the demand for knowledge of it is a growing one. Regular space should be given and carefully filled.

Up to November 1, in response to the publicity letter, Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, of New Mexico, made copies of the letter and sent to all associations in the state. District of Columbia has a regular column for parent-teacher activities in Sunday papers. Wisconsin plans to follow suggestions on publicity.

The chairman of publicity would like samples of all literature published by states.

In year books, New York's, Wisconsin's and Ohio's have come. Ohio, we learn, concentrates her efforts and expense this year on just that, charging 15 cents per copy, but free to superintendents, normal schools over the state for senior class work and to new organizations.

Washington and Colorado sent us their fine magazine bulletins, published four times a year, Washington charges 20 cents subscription, Colorado 25 cents, but sends hers free to all Colorado members. Their advertisements are a subject of interest.

Massachusetts, Illinois and New Jersey send copies of their state bulletins.

Information is desired on these points:

How are they supported, do subscriptions and advertisements make them self-supporting, or not, or do they bring in money for the state?

To whom is literature sent free and what literature?

Is preference given to advertisements of educational or home and school interest? Are any legitimate advertisements of other kinds acceptable in order to help the work along?

Is printing a heavy expense, or is it done by schools free?

Note the 86-page Bulletin on Parent-Teacher Associations recently published by the Extension Division of the State University, recognizing them as a part of the university educational system.

I hope every state may see a copy of this. Associations start an important new work, which is often taken over by a school board, convinced of its value. In the same way we are always gratified when we see state educators absorbing our valuable working ideas, and recognizing their value to them.

Oregon, Washington State, Wisconsin and Delaware Departments of Education led the way in publication of Parent-Teacher bulletins.

State literature of all kinds should be put into state libraries, especially the travelling kind, and school libraries.

A classified record of all state publicity gained from time to time through this magazine will be of great mutual benefit. Press Chairmen, we welcome an exchange of ideas.

Are Your Children's Toys Dangerous?

By F. G. B.

Most children have the habit, even after they are several years old, of putting their toys in their mouth. This is not only an unhygienic habit but a dangerous one. I was greatly alarmed one day when my four year old son became suddenly very sick. He had been feeling fine a short time before, so I concluded he must have eaten something that upset him. He was sick at the stomach and so ill that I sent for the doctor at once. "Touch of poison," was the physician's reply to my question. I had no idea where he could have gotten poison, for I always kept such things locked up.

"Has the baby any painted toys?" asked the man.

We went into the nursery and found Bobbie's new rocking horse which was painted white with red and blue trimmings, very much dis-

figured. With the edge of a tin soldier the child had scraped the paint off, and must have eaten some of it.

"This solves the mystery," began the doctor. "Children have done this before and it is a dangerous thing. Little ones should not be given painted toys, more especially those small pieces they can put in their mouth."

After the physician had gone, and Bobbie was sleeping, I went back into the nursery and carefully examined his toys. I found two or three rusty tacks projecting from a little wooden box. This I knew was also a dangerous plaything. A pile of little wooden blocks which I remembered had been painted many bright colors were faded and dull from having been often in my baby's mouth. I had seen him do this but had not realized that they should be

taboo. I collected several other toys which I thought were not safe and burned them.

Now when buying toys for my son, I select them carefully and thoughtfully as I do the foods

we eat. It pays to examine them, see that there is no paint that will come off, and that there are no rusty, projecting nails in them.

Book Reviews

Cooking without Mother's Help. A Cook Book for Beginners. By Clara Ingram Judson. The Nourse Co., New York.

All children are happy if they can go into the kitchen and cook. This book is written in a very attractive way. It gives definite rules for cooking without mother's help. It is beautifully illustrated and will make a fine Christmas gift for any child seven to eight years of age or over that age.

Official Handbook of the Girl Scouts. Scouting for Girls. Published by the Girls Scouts, Inc., 189 Lexington Ave., New York.

Those who are interested in the work that is being done by girl scouts will find a complete schedule of the various phases of education for the child included in the scout movement. The training is of great value. Mothers will be interested to see their girls join the Scouts after reading this interesting account of their activities.

Army Lessons in English.

The War Department has prepared an educational programme for the enlisted men. It covers Army Lessons in English, lessons in writing and practical information on many subjects. The purpose is to give every man in the Army an opportunity to become educated while giving his service to the country. After a time it would greatly increase his opportunities for employment. The lessons in English contain much that will make better Americans of those who take the course.

Current Motion Picture Bulletin. Published Weekly by the National Motion Picture League. Executive Offices—381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A list of endorsed pictures is published for the purpose of stimulating a greater demand for pictures not only suitable for adults, but whole-

some for children of all ages. By the aid of these weekly lists the general public may select a high-class show, schools and churches may arrange suitable programs, and theatre managers may book the better class of pictures. It is very necessary for the operator to make all cuts suggested below, in order that the films may be wholesome for children and young people. These omissions are suggested in order to save otherwise splendid, wholesome pictures from rejection. Pictures not suitable for this list receive no public comment.

The Rockefeller Foundation. A Review for 1919. Public Health and Medical Education in Many Lands, by George E. Vincent, President of the Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York.

John D. Rockefeller is best known to the world as Oil King. In that capacity he has rendered a large service to the human race.

In 1913 he founded the Rockefeller Foundation, giving it large endowment, and calling to its leadership such men as George E. Vincent and General Gorgas. Study of the causes of diseases, and removal of the causes has been the principal work of the Foundation. Its activities are world-wide. Yellow fever and malaria have been practically wiped out wherever the Rockefeller Foundation has gone. Hookworm control has been secured in many lands. Tuberculosis is being studied as never before. An International Health Board has been organized, thus bringing into the movement many nations. Eventually the world will be united in health work. Through that, coöperation in other ways will result. It is miraculous that so much could be accomplished in a few years.

On Christmas Day, 1919, announcement was made of a new gift of fifty million. This addition to the Foundation's resources will enable it more adequately to meet the large demands of a world-wide program which already reaches twenty-five foreign countries.

Christmas All the Year

"By a beautiful road our Christmas Comes,
A road full twelve months long!
Every mile is as warm as a smile,
And every hour is a song!
Flower and flake and cloud and sun
And the winds that riot and sigh
Have their work to do e'er their dreams come true
And Christmas glows in the sky."

Along this beautiful road, we have been traveling—You and I. And the joy of the coming Christmas-tide will be proportionate to

the cheer and blessing that have radiated from our lives during the year's journey.

The celebration of Christmas means but little to our hearts and lives if it be limited to the hours of one day. If all the days and weeks and months that precede the birthday of our Savior, who came down "to teach all people how to live and how to love," be filled with loving service, the joy bells will rung in our hearts and there will be no minor chord in the glad Christmas anthem.

MRS. HENRY OSGOOD HOLLAND

A Santa Claus Reserve Corps

Can you think of a town with a thousand children and no toys, not even a rag baby or a ball? Sad as is the thought there are hundreds of them today in Europe. So hungry are the little ones for the sight of a plaything that if a child appears in the street dragging behind him a wheel attached to a string he is the envy of all his playmates. It is because of this need of these little friends across the ocean that a new industry has sprung up in the schools of America. All over the country the girls and boys of the Junior Red Cross are designing toys which they cut from wood with jig saws and then paint in the

most realistic manner. A Toy Manual has been published to guide them but many of the boys and girls have soon cast aside the book for original ideas of their own.

Whittling clubs have never been more popular than now, and so great has been the interest that some of the boys have opened toy shops of their own and are already planning for a future industry. When the work for the destitute children of Europe is completed they hope to offer their services to Mr. Santa Claus and to assist him in his labors this year.

PROGRAM FOR PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS FOR JANUARY

The Programs given from month to month require the service of three members of the association for each meeting. They develop home talent, at the same time providing papers of educational value in child-nurture. They ensure a high standard for the season's meetings, and awaken wider interest in child-welfare as the members learn of the movement throughout the world.

**FIRST TOPIC—Training of Children.—Meeting of International Council of Women.
Child-Welfare Notes.**

SECOND TOPIC—(To be assigned to another member).

What Parent-Teacher Associations in other States are Doing.

THIRD TOPIC—(To be assigned to third member).

Current Events on Child-Welfare from Child-Welfare Notes and elsewhere.

List of Loan Papers in Child Nurture suitable for programs may be secured by sending 2 cent stamp to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Editor's Desk

Christmas, 1920.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men." This was the message of the angels and a vast multitude of the heavenly host, predicting the birth of "a Savior who is Christ the Lord."

First came recognition and praise to God; after that followed "peace, good will toward men." So today there must come a realization that until God is glorified, until his spirit animates the lives of men, there can be no real peace or good will.

In the homes of the world mothers have the privilege and the duty of passing on to their children this appreciation of the real significance of Christmas. It is the seed which if planted and nurtured through childhood and youth will grow and cover the earth with its blessings.

In our own country, let us make this a new beginning. Let us with God's help carry out the ringing message. "Good will to men."

In stricken Europe, even in our own country there are men, women and children needing our love and inspiration. Let our gifts be good deeds all the year, sympathy for those who are in sorrow, encouragement to erring ones, loyalty and support of our Government in the trying months of reconstruction, renewed effort in helping mothers to be better mothers—renewed effort in all that will protect and guide the little ones.

With all this let us never forget our brave boys wounded and in hospitals who for us gave themselves in the world war—to whom we owe a debt we can never repay.

Those who are united under the banner of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations have through the power of organized effort a great opportunity to aid in bringing to coming generations peace, goodwill toward men.

Friends All Over United States Congratulate Judge Lindsey on His Landslide.

The *Denver Republican* says: "In a vote of approximately 68,000 in the city of Denver, Lindsey, whose name was the last on the ballot and on the losing ticket, ran two to one over his opponent, polling almost as many votes as the leaders on the winning ticket and getting over 46,000 votes, while the head of his own ticket received only 20,000.

Old-time politicians can recall no precedent for such a run.

A well-known Denver Republican, familiar with local politics, has written Judge Lindsey a letter saying "I have analyzed the returns with particular reference to the juvenile judge, and I think it shows your victory the most remarkable in the history of Denver, if not the entire country.

"I feared that you might be the victim of the greatest political landslide in politics. We know that such a terrible tidal wave engulfs every candidate upon the losing ticket, and elects every one on the favored ticket regardless of individual merits. But that you survived this tradition is not the most amazing part of it—the returns show that you actually had 500 more votes than the average vote cast for the candidates on the winning ticket.

"You thus not only surmounted it but you actually became the leading and the high man in having 5000 more than the vote received by the Republican candidate in local and county offices—that is the average cast for them—and several thousands more votes than any one of the Republican candidates received whose vote was confined to Denver.

"I, therefore, say that to have stemmed and successfully overcome such terrific odds is to my mind the greatest political victory that I ever heard of in this country. It is a deserved tribute to your great work, and I am glad so many Republicans like myself could have had a part in it."

President of Montana Branch, National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations a Presidential Elector.

Mrs. H. S. Farnsworth was chosen by the men of Montana as one of the three candidates for presidential electors on the Republican ticket and won by a large majority. For the first time in the history of the country a woman will be one of the presidential electors. Mrs. Farnsworth is one of the trustees of Missoula public schools, having been elected to that position. In Montana so great is the interest in education, that a larger number of people go to the polls for elections relating to education than for elections for political positions. Elections for school boards are held at a separate time from other elections.

When the State Department of Health established the Child Welfare Department Mrs. Farnsworth was appointed to that place.

Thus the President of the Montana Branch of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations is in positions which are so influential that they give her remarkable opportunities to carry out great purposes for child welfare and help to parents.

It is a recognition of Mrs. Farnsworth as a woman, and also of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and its purposes and work, that she should be given such important positions by the people of Montana.

Sixty-nine National Organizations Work for Child Welfare.

The American Child Hygiene Association has compiled a list of sixty-nine organizations, all of which are doing something for child welfare. Seven of these are for charity; eighteen are devoted to health; five to the care of deficient children; two to legislation; six to moral training; two to patriotism; two to motion pictures. The list gives a digest of the programs of these organizations. This survey was made at the request of the committee called together by the Honorable Ben B. Lindsey to consider coöperative work that might be done if all knew what others were doing. This digest is not printed but is mimeographed for the committee. Fuller reports of the different organizations can be given in this magazine if desired.

Mrs. G. S. Draper, president Japan Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, sends report of the Eighth World Sunday School Convention held in Tokyo, in October. It was the greatest world gathering ever held in Japan; its delegates met on a common ground for what all believed the world's greatest cause, and the spirit of harmony that was prevalent throughout all its sessions seemed to have gotten into the very being of every one of the 2,000 persons in attendance.

The *Tokyo Advertiser* gave full reports of the ten-day convention. Frank L. Brown, General secretary World Sunday School Association, says:

HOPED TO HELP WORLD SITUATION

"Our leaders felt very sincerely that we had no right to come to Japan at this time unless with some motive. We desired to bring together the representatives of many nations with a purpose of solving the pressing problems in international affairs through Christian education and the infusing of all affairs with Christ's program of world brotherhood. Pageantry, music and the themes, subjects and speakers were selected with this in view and the place of religious education as a great agency in bringing about a new world order were emphasized in the whole program.

"From every direction I have heard that as carried through the program had been a revelation to both missionaries and the Japanese people of the importance of building a nation by instilling the highest spiritual motives and sanctions into individual life. We hope that a real contribution has been made in these respects."

Dr. William C. Poole, pastor of Christ Church, London, in an address on "Healing and Helping a Wounded World" said:

WORLD TO BE SAVED THROUGH CHILD

"When Jesus opened the book on that memorable day in the synagogue at Nazareth, he outlined the scope of his ministry for healing and helping a wounded world. Again when the disciples of John the Baptist came to Him and asked the pointed question regarding His Mission, He replied in terms that revealed His full ministry of evangelism to the divine needs of the world.

"Childhood is the Common Denominator of the human race. It is the one universal vehicle of acceptable service. F. B. Meyer says: 'If the world is ever to be saved, it must be saved through its childhood.' An eminent social leader in England said recently: Give us the unspoiled children of this generation to train in ideals of the common good, and we will give you back a world of brothers in a single lifetime."

In visiting a non-Christian country the organizers of the Convention were inspired by the hope that the gathering would conduce to the spread of the Christian gospel in Japan. The fulfilment of failure of this hope can only be tested by time. Any attempt anticipate results would be mistaken. It was at least evident that the Japanese Christians who were present were greatly heartened by the spirit and atmosphere of the gatherings. They are a small minority—how very small is not always realized—and it is seldom that they find themselves accommodated in the best building in the capital, befriended by the leading men of the empire, and occupying the daily attention of the press. Moreover, it is naturally difficult for a tiny minority to maintain its energy amid the indifference of the mass, but when this minority finds that it is part of a movement which embraces the whole sweep of Western civilization its heart is uplifted and it is encouraged in its task of "leavening the lump." In that respect it will not be denied that the Convention has advanced the missionary cause in Japan.

In the sixty years that have elapsed since the opening of Japan less than one half of one per cent of the total population of the country have embraced Christianity. Less than half of that half per cent belong to the Protestant branches of the Christian Church from which the Convention is drawn.

TRAINING CHILD BUSINESS OF RACE, SAYS DR. KURTZ

In addressing the convention on "Winning the World Through Its Children," Dr. D. W. Kurtz,

"What we need is a real vision of the world's need of Christ. A vision of the opportunity of making Christ real in the race through the childhood of the world. As some one said: 'Save a

child and you save a soul plus a life for God.' We need a vision of the Truth, of the Gospel of Christ as the only cure for the world. We need a vision of the Sunday School as the instrument in God's hands for the promotion of his Kingdom.

"This is the epoch of the child. We are beginning to see that the only ultimate values are human values, and the only real human values are the Christian character, and that God has so made us that childhood is the time when character is made, and it can be made into anything that the race chooses. Since the Christian character is the supreme value, Christian education is the supreme business of the race. Christian education is the supreme patriotism. Patriotism demands such love and service of one's country as to promote the well being of the country; the promotion of the ideals that are essential for the enduring nation. History has proved to us that righteousness and peace, and human brotherhood are the essentials of an enduring civilization. The highest patriotism is that prophetic statesmanship that builds for eternity. That means Christian education.

"As soon as we learn that industry is only to pay expenses and meet our common necessities, but life and civilization depend upon true religion and morality, we shall make progress toward the fulness of life which is our birthright.

"It is my conviction that the Supreme Business of the Race is to train and educate the children with a Christian education. All else is machinery—this is supreme. We are co-workers with God. He works and we work. We must work the works of God while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work. God has opened the door of opportunity in the long infancy of the child. Will we avail ourselves of the opportunity?

"We need greater vision, deeper consecration, better preparation and more efficient organization to win the childhood of the world to Christ, and as the two unfolds into the rose, so the world will find Life and Peace and Joy."

Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia was unanimously elected president of the World Sunday School Association. The next convention will meet in Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

The Pilgrims of 1620

With westward prow the Mayflower sailed
A crowded ship, a hope forlorn
And ere New England's shore was hailed
A pilgrim died and a babe was born.

Bigot and tyrant left behind,
And homes too, that September morn,
She sailed upon an autumn wind
For lands where Freedom might be born.

She labored then through heavy seas,
With straining spars and canvas torn,
But ever on the wintry breeze
Was brighter inspiration borne.

O'er gulfs profound and trackless ways
By faith unborne, that sturdy band,

After a dreary hundred days,
Debarked upon a frozen strand.

What mattered! Here, no longer slaves,
All hated bondage now forsworn,
Though digging half a hundred graves
While waiting for the spring's return.

They delved, they span, they had their cares,
The leveled graves were green with corn.
And fervent their Thanksgiving prayers
For there was this Republic born.

By ROSSITER JOHNSON in *Boys' Life* for
November.

The Gift of Paradise

As little children in the darkened hall
At Christmas-tide await the opening door,
Eager to tread the fairy-haunted floor
About the tree with goodly gifts for all,
And in the dark unto each other call—
Trying to guess their happiness before—
Or of their elders eagerly implore
Hints of what fortune unto them may fall:

So wait we in Time's dim and narrow room,
And with strange fancies or another's thought,
Try to divine before the curtain rise,
The wondrous scene. Yet soon shall fly the
gloom
And we shall see what patient ages sought
The Father's long-planned gift of Paradise.

—Charles Henry Crandall.

State News

IDAHO

TO EVERY CIRCLE

The following letter from Mrs. Thomas has been received:

"As the newly elected president of the Idaho Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations, I wish to make this initial presentation of the work to the individual circles in the hopes of renewing your former allegiance to the cause and, if possible, to inspire you to greater activities for the future.

"Our organization has the greatest program of work before the American public today. It is devoted exclusively to child welfare work; bringing into close relation the home and the school; training for better homes and parenthood. For on the wise rearing and training of the child depends the permanence of civilization. Surely nothing, after the years of war and strife, hatred and distrust, can bring us back, so soon, to a wholesome attitude to life, like a rededication to this cause. You are part of a great national organization that has adopted for its motto for the coming year: "Every member a new member; every circle a new circle." Let us see what this will do for Idaho.

"From time to time you will receive from the state a suggestive program of work. Use it or not, to the best interests of your circle.

"The greatest menace to education the last year was the shortage of teachers. All our great educators say that we must raise our salaries, and we must make our teachers more contented and happy in their profession in order to secure and retain the best. Wages in Idaho have been materially bettered. Let us, as patrons, now devote ourselves to the second. I would suggest at your first meeting that you have a round table discussion as to how you can make your teachers more of the social and civic life of the community, how every teacher can get an insight into the home influence of the child, for without this she cannot do her best. Let patrons interest themselves in the locating of teachers. If they wish individual homes, help them by loaning unused furniture, etc.

"The official organ for this association is The CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE, \$1 per year, box 4022, Philadelphia, Pa. It keeps you posted on all child-welfare activities, provides programs and suggestions for work. Every member or group of members should take it. I would suggest that 10 or 15 minutes be given at every monthly meeting to a resumé of the month's issue.

"Every great organization must be properly financed. The National Mothers Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations has been seriously hampered for lack of funds. Women must learn

that launching a great program of work is not sufficient. The national conference voted, in June, to ask the individual circles to send to it, during the summer, a 5 cent per capita levy. Your president did not see how this could be done when the circles were disbanded but asks you now at your first meeting to send this to our state treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Tenny, Gooding, Idaho, who will forward it to the National."

Miss Amy Kelly presented a line of help offered the Parent-Teacher Associations by the University Extension department. She said, in answer to the question, "how could the university help the Mothers' Congress?" they would furnish a speaker for a health talk in every school in the state and one on "food and children," and would furnish on request, a little drama or fairy food play for children to any circle or school. Mrs. Thomas has interviewed Doctor Almond of the state health board, who is also willing to give a health lecture in any school wanting it, and she recommends that all the schools avail themselves of his offer.

Miss Bray talked on baby clinics.

Mrs. Roberts, president of Gooding Parent-Teacher Association, sent out a questionnaire to all the teachers, asking how the parents could best aid in the schoolwork and what they could do to humanize the life of the teacher, unanimous response was made that the parents should become better acquainted with the teacher and her work in the school, and (teachers take notice) that teachers counted every phase of social and civic activity offered by the community and they did not want to be considered a class set off by themselves. At this meeting 19 new members were added to the roll and 10 subscriptions taken to the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE. The new officers for the Gooding society are: President, Mrs. C. E. Roberts; vice president, Mrs. C. P. Baker; secretary, Mrs. C. W. Tenny; treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Hughes.

Meridian Parent-Teacher Association opened the new year with a reception to the teachers. A membership drive brought big results.

CENTRAL MESA PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

An appeal from Emmett signed by Mrs. James Heath reports the first and only parent-teacher association in Gem county. It is a rural circle with no other circles near, and they are a lonesome bunch, but have begun the year with renewed energy determined to put through several things this winter and they hoped this first effort toward publicity would place them among other circles and make them feel less lonely.

She reports that Central Mesa Parent-Teacher Association held its regular meeting October 15

at the school house with an appreciative audience. A brief business session outlined plans for the winter's work and appointed committees to arrange entertainment to raise funds with which to buy playground equipment. It was heartening to learn what sister circles were doing though they were miles away from us and such knowledge surely brightened up life for a lonely bunch of women who are trying to contribute their mite for the children's sake. At our next meeting, our circle will take up relief work for Near East and see what can be done.

STATE BOARD MET IN BOISE

About Our President

Mrs. Thomas came to Boise, fresh from attendance on three national conventions—the General Federation of Women's clubs at Des Moines, Iowa, the Mothers' Congress at Madison, Wis., and the Republican convention at Chicago, and she came geared up with inspiration and enthusiasm. She impresses one as a woman of vision as well as having the power to do things, though she modestly admits her want of experience in her new field. She sees things in a large way and is consumed with a desire to work out her plans and make the Congress the big thing it ought to be.

She believes that the Parent-Teacher Association is destined to take precedence over all other clubs and win its rightful place of supreme importance in the minds and hearts of the people, and this, because she believes that on the wise training and rearing of the child depends not along good citizenship but the permanency of our civilization as well.

But no woman of vision coupled even with executive power, can put through big things without the aid of those associated with her in the work. And she looks to the individual members and circles all over the state to "carry on" with unstinted support—moral, active and financial, with heart, brain and purse—all of which the new president is putting into the work and if the cause fails in Idaho, there is one who believes the blame will not lie with your president.

An extra session of the board was held at which Mrs. Thomas gave an informal talk on the national convention at Madison, with comment and suggestions.

One thing she wants stressed in this column is the national assessment of 5 cents per capita on every member of the association and she urges this action be taken and the money collected at the first meeting in September of every circle in the state.

The executive board of the State Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association met in Boise. The principal work done was outlining policies and mapping out work for the coming year.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to write to county and school superintendents in every unorganized county asking them to recommend a capable person willing to serve as chairman on organization, such action necessary to get in touch with and supply them with organizers.

Action was also taken to conduct a rest room at the state fair, Mrs. Ewen to have charge and calling to her assistance the usual corps of volunteer workers.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION AT THE STATE FAIR

Public recognition from the Mother Congress and Parent-Teacher Association is due Mrs. S. J. Ewen, vice-president-at-large, for the excellent services rendered on the fair grounds last week. She was on the job from Sunday morning until Saturday night, and was highly complimented by different members of the fair association board, who called at her tent in person to thank her for the fine quality of work done in her department, as a big factor toward a successful fair.

The tent was at all times crowded with mothers and babies eager for instructions and literature, and considerable "first aid" help was given under direction of nurse Asbensen. In addition to the nurse, Mrs. Ewen was assisted by City President Mrs. Ogden, and Mrs. Vance of Boise, Mrs. Turner of Star, Mrs. Hickman of Eagle and Mrs. Ellis of Pleasant View.

SALARIES AND SERVICE

From those women who give their time to the state fair for a money compensation, honest and efficient work is expected, but when a mother will give free service for a whole week to promote a cause in which she is enlisted, as did Mrs. Ewen, well, it is a sacrifice that cannot be weighed in dollars and deserves more than passing notice. In this day of greed there are too many who cannot grasp the idea that others are willing to do the world's work for sheer love, and such people believe the officials of the Mothers Congress are drawing pay for their services. To all such, we wish to say that no one connected with the Mother's Congress in an official capacity, state or local, receives a cent of pay, and what is more, many of us in emergency where no provision is made, pay expenses from our own pockets.

LOWELL PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Lowell school held a reception at the school house for the teachers and new residents. The attendance was unusually large, and especially noteworthy was the number of men who showed their interest by attending.

MISSOURI

SPRINGFIELD

A most successful district conference was held at Springfield, Missouri, in October, under the direction of the district president, Mrs. J. C. DuBuque. Many circle presidents from the 16 counties comprising the district, attended. Several speakers of note addressed the conference on subjects pertinent to child welfare—such men as Dr. Thomas H. Hains, representing the national committee on Mental Hygiene and who is now directing the survey for mental deficiency in Missouri public schools, and Mr. D. W. Clayton, of St. Louis, who is head of the department of education of the eight Federal Reserve districts. Mr. Clayton talked on "thrift." He gave the Parent-Teacher Associations of Springfield much credit for the very praiseworthy results that Springfield children had shown, saying that Springfield children had bought more thrift stamps than children in any other city of like size.

An illustrated chart talk on "Better Babies" was given by Mrs. Chester Rowton. At luncheon the Hon. P. P. Claxton U. S. Commissioner of Education, addressed the Conference members. "What can we afford to pay for education?" was the chief question asked by Mr. Claxton. "All that it will cost," he said, answering himself. "The public school is the greatest coöperative enterprise in the world; it is more than any other institution shot through and through with the spirit of christianity, for it makes no distinctions between the rich and the poor, the fortunate or unfortunate. We are not too poor to educate, we are too poor not to educate," he said.

Reports from the various circle presidents and problems were discussed. Many questions were asked and much help gained.

Mrs. A. B. Sherwood, recording secretary, gave an interesting report. Springfield's Board of Censors and the results gained. Springfield's women's organizations, including the Parent-Teacher Associations, were given the privilege by the mayor of forming a board of censors having two women members with men members. These censors visit theaters and picture shows regularly and see that only good productions are shown in the city. Managers of theaters are coöperating with the censors now and have printed placards warning actors that only clean shows are to be tolerated.

Mrs. Wm. Ullmann, state president, told "How the Parent-Teacher Associations can help the children of Missouri."

Mrs. J. B. McBride told of "What Parent-Teacher Associations should do for the Community." The conference pledged support for the passage of all children's code laws, and voted to raise their quota of gift to the National Congress.

Missouri superintendents, principals and teachers in every part of the state may take a lesson from the teachers of Kansas City in the valuable coöperation of parent-teacher associations in campaigns for better salaries. Ten thousand members of that city's associations worked to spread an interest in the movement which resulted in an increase of \$450 in each ward teacher's salary. Now that a new effort for a new constitution is to be made, so that it will be possible to give better salaries in all places, it is good policy for principals who have no parent-teacher associations to set about getting them as quickly as possible that they may spread the gospel of adequate pay for the teachers of their children.

The executive board of the Kansas City congress council will lay stress on mothers' meetings and parent-teacher associations in churches. Mothers' circles include mothers of pre-school children and should cover in their programs questions on prenatal care and the care and training of children when training counts for more than at any later age. There should be a third as many such clubs at least, as there are Parent-Teacher Associations in any community, since the average number of pre-school children is one third of the school population. Such a group could take the correspondence course and use the lessons for discussion in the meetings. The parent-teacher association in churches is an effort to bring about a closer coöperation between the home and the church—an effort to vitalize the church work for children.

An arrangement has been made with Dr. O'Shea, our national chairman of education, for a correspondence course for the education of parents. Any one who feels the lack of training for the proper development of her or his children and would like to join the course should write to Mrs. J. W. Fifield, 1024 Askew Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Fifield is making arrangements for these free courses whereby parents may stay at home and go to school, too.

Missouri Parent-Teacher Associations are coöperating with the Missouri Good Roads Federation to "pull Missouri out of the mud." The state president appointed 16 district chairmen, who are to lend their aid towards this movement. These women attended the convention held in St. Louis in September by the Good Roads Federation. Parent-Teacher Associations feel keenly the need of good roads for the betterment of child welfare, especially in rural districts.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Sixty Mothers Present

The initial meeting of the Elizabeth Parent-Teacher association was held at the school.

Over 60 mothers assembled to form what promises to be, under the enthusiastic guidance of the president, Mrs. J. Renwick Wilkes, one of the most active associations in the city.

The lunches now being served at the school under the direction of Miss Hannah Constable are proving popular and satisfactorily covering their own cost.

The following is a usual menu for the week: Sandwiches, two kinds daily, meat or meat substitute and a sweet or salad, served at 3 cents; stuffed baked potatoes, 3 cents; hot chocolate, whipped cream, 4 cents; gingerbread, 3 cents; vanilla wafers, 1 cent; marguerites, 1 cent; puffed rice balls, 3 cents; ice cream, 6 cents.

Individual bottles of a good pasteurized milk are served for 5 cents with the addition of a straw, which makes for their popularity with the children and they are growing more in demand each day. One week alone there are 300 of these bottles served.

The autumn weather has allowed the lunches to be served from tables under the pines of the school grounds and it is the hope and plan of the Elizabeth Association to have access to a room for this purpose by the time winter weather prohibits serving out of doors.

Villa Heights Parent-Teachers

The Wesley Heights Parent-Teacher Association held its initial fall meeting with an excellent attendance. Five new members were enrolled.

The association voted to continue its health program during the present school year, assist in the play-ground equipment and to send a delegate to the state federation meeting in Greensboro in November.

Miss Hatch, the visiting school nurse, was introduced to the mothers and made a report on the health and examination of the children.

Mrs. Yates Elected President

At the regular monthly meeting of the High School Parent-Teacher Association, held at the Alexander Graham high school building, Mrs. David S. Yates was elected president of the organization.

Mrs. Yates is a woman of marked executive ability and is widely popular. She was formerly president of the Fourth Ward Parent-Teacher Association for three years and was the first president of the Charlotte Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations. She is untiring in her efforts to promote the interest of the city schools.

A campaign is now being waged for new members in the high school and a cash prize will be given the room which secures 100 per cent.

A feature of the meeting was a talk by F. C. Berry, director of parks and recreation. The association went on record as endorsing the

movement to improve the schools and to work for a gymnasium.

First Ward Parent-Teacher Meeting

The regular fall meeting of the First Ward Parent-Teacher Association was held at the school.

The unusually large and enthusiastic meeting was presided over by the new president, Mrs. E. E. Redfern.

The association agreed to pay the expense of two delegates to the state federation meeting at Greensboro next month. Mrs. T. W. Tate and Miss Fannie Henderson were selected delegates. The association decided to have a membership canvass. Mrs. Black, Mrs. Setzer, Mrs. Lynch were asked to serve on the committee.

Pledge \$100 for Playgrounds

The Third Ward Parent-Teacher Association held its first meeting of the season at the school building, Mrs. W. M. Bell, president, presiding. Children from the third grade dramatized a story from their reading book.

A report was made concerning the playground work. The association pledged \$100 for playground work in the spring. Mr. Berry, playground director, has placed a certain amount of equipment with the school, and Miss Edwards is supervising play on the grounds each afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Plans were made for serving soup and sandwiches and Mrs. W. H. Redfern and Mrs. J. B. Wilkie were appointed a committee on arrangements.

The Third Ward Parent-Teacher Association took a trip around the world, from 3 until 10 o'clock.

The countries represented were the United States, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Booker, 205 Sycamore avenue; Mexico with Mrs. W. H. Redfern, 15 Irwin avenue; Japan, with Miss Florence Jamison, 904 West Fourth street; British Isles, with Mrs. W. M. Belk, 208 South Cedar street; France, with Mrs. S. O. Rush, 225 South Cedar; Holland, with Miss Irie, as chairman, at the home of Mrs. Luvisa, 906 West Second street.

Special programs were given at the United States and Holland stops each hour during the afternoon, beginning at 3 and at France each hour in the evening beginning at 6:30 o'clock.

Refreshments were served at each place, charges being made at Mexico, the United States and Holland. Each chairman made every effort to make her country instructive from an educational standpoint, as well as attractive and interesting.

The proceeds will be used to buy equipment for the health work of the school and help in the hot lunch program.

ELIZABETH

Father's Night Observed

A very interesting and instructive meeting of the Elizabeth Parent-Teacher Association, the night meetings being specifically known as "Father's Night," was held at the school.

Mr. John Paul Lucas, as chairman, outlined the program of several meetings in advance. The November meeting will deal with "Music and Drawing;" December, "Physical Education," and January, "Taxation in its relation to the school problem." It is the plan of the program committee to have speakers with a definite knowledge of each subject, to present it to the meeting for their further consideration and discussion.

Textbooks, bought, rented or free, was the general discussion of the evening. Members who had experience with schools in other cities, in Durham, Raleigh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, gave some idea of how the book situation was controlled in these different places. A motion was passed providing for a committee to be appointed to cooperate with the other branches of the Parent-Teacher Associations in the city, with the idea of presenting to the school board, a proposition whereby the board would own all school books, said books to be rented for a nominal sum or loaned outright to the pupils.

Charlotte Council Meeting

The annual meeting of the Charlotte council of Parent-Teacher Associations was held in form of a luncheon at the chamber of commerce rooms at 2:30 o'clock on November 2.

An interesting program had been arranged for this meeting under the direction of Mrs. David Yates, chairman of the program committee, and the fathers, as well as the mothers, are asked to be present.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, dean of the Norman School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich., delivered an address on physical education, which was the feature of the meeting.

Dr. Crampton came to North Carolina at this time for the purpose of attending the state convention of the parent-teacher associations in Greensboro on November 3 and 4, where he occupied a prominent place on the program. The state branch hopes to be able to get through the next general assembly a bill making physical education compulsory in all of the schools of the state, Mrs. Justice announced.

F. C. Berry, director of parks and recreation, was also a speaker at the Charlotte luncheon, at which Mrs. Joseph Garibaldi, president of the state association, made a report of the Greensboro convention.

During October the various parent-teacher associations of the city conducted membership campaigns and at this luncheon a membership

banner was awarded by the Charlotte council to the association having the most new members.

Miss Lida E. Gardner, organizer for the national council of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, died here suddenly at St. Peter's hospital, having been carried there from her room at the Selwyn hotel. Heart trouble, to which she had been subject, was given as the cause.

Miss Gardner arrived in Charlotte and was mapping out a plan of organization of parent-teacher associations in North Carolina to follow the second annual convention of the North Carolina Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, to be held in Greensboro November 3-4. Miss Gardner was on the program for some of the most important address at the convention.

Last May Miss Gardner spent several weeks in Charlotte working with the local parent-teacher association officials in the organization of associations in this city and while here made numerous friends, all of whom looked upon her as a very able and earnest woman and placing her whole soul into the work in the interest of the children of the country.

Hundreds of mothers and teachers in Charlotte, where most of her time in North Carolina was spent, will join the friends of her own state in the belief that a beautiful life has been taken and that as a result of her going the cause of education has lost one of its most loyal and faithful workers, creating a vacancy that it will be hard to fill.

PARENTS ASSOCIATION ENTERTAINS FOR
TEACHERS

Marked was the informality in the reception tendered the principal and teachers of the Norwood graded school by the Parents Association in the auditorium of the school building.

Flowers music and social intercourse made up the entertainment. The cordiality of the patrons towards the teachers and their own receptivity to it, the all round social intercourse making all feel a part and parcel of the evening abounded.

Discuss Health of School Children

The Dilworth Parent-Teacher Association held its first meeting Wednesday afternoon at the Dilworth school.

Miss Hatch, the school nurse, was present and emphasized the importance of the health of the child. It was decided by the association to give much time and attention to this important phase of their work for the coming year.

Parent-Teachers of Wadesboro

Parent-Teachers of Wadesboro met at the schoolhouse. Matters of interest relating to the school work as regards a closer relationship

between parents and teachers in the training of the child and the upbuilding of the school were considered. The school grounds have been wonderfully improved within the past year by the addition of playground equipment.

Mrs. H. C. McLendon represents the parents' organization which has done much toward building up interest in the schools of the city.

GREENSBORO

The North Carolina State council of Parent-Teacher Associations held its second annual meeting in Greensboro on November 3-4.

Dr. Crampton, dean of the Normal School of Physical Culture, Battle Creek, Mich., was one of the speakers, his subject being "Putting Physical Training in All of the Schools of North Carolina."

The state council of parent-teacher associations was formed in Charlotte last winter and has since been extended to many towns, cities and counties where there were no organizations. Following the state meeting in Greensboro, the promoters hope to greatly extend the influence and organization of this body, composed of the parents and the teachers, working for the improvement of conditions for the children through the school.

The Monroe Parent-Teacher Association in session at the chamber of commerce Monday afternoon decided to affiliate with the state and national associations, the membership of the local club having passed the 50 mark. Mrs. W. A. Lane was elected a delegate to the state meeting at Greensboro next month, with Mrs. Charles Iceman as alternate. The association also purchased for the school a stereopticon outfit by which it is proposed to teach geography and history by the use of lantern slides. The local association is very much alive this year and is doing a great deal toward maintaining harmonious relations between the teachers and patrons in the city schools.

OHIO

The Ohio Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations met in Dayton, October 14, 15, and 16. More than three hundred delegates from other cities and nearly as many from Dayton were present at the conference.

The purpose of the meetings was to stimulate interest in Ohio schools. Eleven states now have better school systems than Ohio. Some of the subjects discussed were vocational education, visual education, good health, better methods of teaching, and more pay for teachers.

MORE VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDED

The sessions were held in the N C R School-house. J. C. Wright, chief of the Industrial

Education Service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, told of the great need for more vocational training in the schools. Mrs. Kent Hughes, of the State Educational Board, urged the delegates to co-operate with the state and federal officials in introducing vocational education into their communities.

During the noon hour, the delegates met the factory employees at the noon-hour entertainment. Dr. W. W. Atwood, president of Clarke University, gave a demonstration of how visual education may be used in schools in teaching geography. He told the story of the glaciers with the aid of motion pictures. Following the entertainment, the visitors were guests at luncheon in the Officers' Club Dining Room.

OHIO SCHOOLS ARE HANDICAPPED

Vernon Riegel, state superintendent of education, gave the audience an idea of the handicaps under which Ohio schools are operating. There is a lack of good teachers, the pay is inadequate, and many buildings are unfit for use. These things can be remedied only by the people working for better schools and providing funds by legislation.

In the United States there are 20,000,000 people attending school, and we are spending more than one billion dollars annually to furnish school facilities. We are doing this that they may be better prepared to perform the duties demanded of them by society.

We should honestly ask ourselves the question: "Is this money being spent to the best advantage? Could a readjustment of our school system be made that there may be a greater return on this vast expenditure?"

SCHOOLS DO NOT PROVIDE NEEDED KNOWLEDGE

Many leading business men, educators, and people in all walks of life think that, while our schools are good in many ways, they are certainly not what they should be when such a large number of our boys and girls in this great country are forced to leave school early in the period of adolescence, because it is apparent to them that they do not receive the preparation necessary for their places in the world, except it be for the professions.

CHILDREN NEED VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

At this critical time of their lives, the career motive should be stimulated by proper vocational guidance and they should have every opportunity possible for self-development.

We cannot rightfully be proud of our educational systems until we have made it possible for every boy and girl to have the training necessary for happy and successful lives.

WORK AND EDUCATION MUST BLEND

We must educate for service. Too long has the purpose of education been to give that type of so-called culture that consists in academic knowledge so that the individual might be exalted to a higher social plane to be served rather than to give service.

Honest toil will be dignified only after a proper relation has been established between our educational system and industrial life.

True culture consists in determining that which we are best fitted to do, and training ourselves to do that work well.

In the evening, the delegates were guests at a dinner in Memorial Hall. Covers were laid for six hundred people. The balcony of the hall was open to the public. More than a thousand people interested in better schools were present to hear the speaking.

CONFERENCE WILL BENEFIT ALL CHILDREN

President John H. Patterson made a short talk in which he urged better schools. "Dayton can never thank you enough for holding this conference here," he said. "The good that it will do, not only for the children of this city, but for all children, will go on long after this meeting has been forgotten."

The association held its final session Saturday morning at the N C R Schoolhouse. The program was taken up largely by reports from delegates from other cities. The members of the conference pledged themselves to work for better schools and for public officials who would support progressive educational measures. They adopted as their slogan, "Make Ohio first in education."

PENNSYLVANIA

This statement is presented to you in the hope that a knowledge of the facts stated will arouse you to active coöperation in your own local community in promoting every effort of the Department of Health along lines of Child Welfare.

The Department of Health offers to you, through its Division of Child Health, all possible coöperation in the development of your own plans for Child Welfare.

Address, for further information, The Division of Child Health, Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa.

I. THE REASONS FOR INTENSIVE CHILD WELFARE WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

1. More than 33 out of every 100 of our young men were found physically unfit for army service. Our young women are equally unfit.

2. More than 70 out of every 100 of the children in the rural schools of Pennsylvania suffer from physical defects. Less than 14 of these ever have their defects corrected.

3. The infant mortality rate of the United States is 87 per 1,000 living babies born. The rate for Pennsylvania 100 is, for Philadelphia 91; for New York City; 81 for New Zealand 48 (corrected for 1919).

The U. S. A. is the *eighth down*, on the list of nations in the registration area, in its infant mortality rate. (1919 report has improved this record.)

4. In the three summer months last year 5,000 babies died in Pennsylvania from gastrointestinal disorders. Most of these deaths should have been prevented.

5. The United States is the *14th down* on the list of nations in the registration area in its maternal mortality rate. No reduction in the maternal mortality rate has been effected within 13 years. In that interval typhoid fever has been almost wiped out; diphtheria has been greatly reduced and there has been marked progress in all other lines. (Report Children's Bureau.)

II. THE CAUSES FOR THE HIGH PERCENTAGE:

1. Of Physical Defects among Young Men and Women

- A. Failure on the part of parents and teachers to develop in them health habits in childhood.
- B. Failure on the part of parents and teachers to secure the correction of early physical defects.
- C. Inadequate provision on the part of the authorities of free corrective treatment for those who can not pay.
- D. Failure on the part of educational authorities to provide adequate instruction in personal hygiene.

Note: Penna. is now attempting to supply these omissions.

2. Of Physical Defects of School Children

- A. Failure on the part of parents to prevent the development of defects in the pre-school child.
- B. Failure on the part of the authorities to give to parents the necessary instruction and help in securing corrections of defects.

3. Of High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates

- A. Ignorance of the parents, especially of the mother.
- B. Bad home sanitation: Overcrowding, Uncleanliness.
- C. Bad community sanitation: Bad housing, inadequate or no food inspection, impure water, bad sewage, etc.
- D. Inadequate wages.
- E. Lack of prenatal and postnatal care.

4. *Of High Maternal Mortality Rate*

- F. Bad obstetrics on part of doctors and midwives. .
- G. Failure of the authorities or philanthropists to provide adequate hospital facilities for women and children within reach of all.

III. THE PROGRAM OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CHILD HEALTH AND DIVISION OF SCHOOL HEALTH TO MEET THESE CONDITIONS THROUGH DIRECT AND IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS OR AGENCIES

1. *The Establishment of Public Health Nursing Service.*—When financial considerations make this impossible then the employment of individual public health nurses, later to be coordinated in their activities as a working unit.

2. *The Establishment of Child Health Centers.*—For instruction of the mother in the care of the well baby. *The aim:* "To keep the well baby well," for well babies do not die. For instruction of the mother in the care of the child and the correction of physical defects during preschool age.

The Aim: To place children in the public schools relieved of physical handicaps, ready to profit by the educational opportunities offered.

3. *The Establishment of Maternity Centers.*—For instruction of the expectant mother in the hygiene of pregnancy and of the new born.

The Aim: To teach women their right to good obstetrical care—to minimize the dangers of pregnancy and child bearing, and thereby to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. Practical work in many centers has shown that a *Comprehensive Prenatal Program* will reduce maternal deaths 75 per cent.; will reduce premature births 25 per cent.; will reduce the death rate of infants under one month 40 per cent.

Of mothers who work in industry one dies in childbirth out of every 116 delivered.

Of mothers who do not work in industry one dies in child birth out of every 293 delivered.

For one still-birth (that is a dead born child), among women who do not work in industry, there are eight still-births among women who are employed.

The infant mortality rate among illegitimate children is more than twice as high as among children born in wedlock. (Sir Arthur Newsholme.)

4. *The correction of a larger percentage of the physical defects of the school child than is now the case, by systematic follow up work.*

5. *The development of a program of health education for the adolescent girl to fit her for her future responsibilities.*

6. *The establishment of motor health units*

(The Child Welfare Special) which shall carry to remote communities the most modern diagnostic service; modern corrective help, both dental and operative; modern health education.

7. *The development of a program of health supervision of children in industry.*

8. *The development of a program of supervision of the health of the dependent child.*

9. *The development of hospital facilities which shall be available to women in confinement in rural communities.*

10. *The encouragement and development of community recreational facilities that health and morals as well may be safeguarded.*

This program cannot be successfully developed without the whole-hearted support of every woman in the commonwealth.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations met October 4 at the Rhode Island College of Education.

Owing to our growth and the large amount of business to be transacted, two meetings, each month will be held. The first Monday of each month the business meeting of the Board of Managers, and the third Monday a meeting open to members of local clubs, when all will be given opportunity to hear a national speaker on some national subject.

All local clubs were urged to raise money to assist the National Congress equal to 5 cents for each paying member of each club, not as a tax, but a voluntary gift.

The ways and means committee have established an exchange table where articles of food, fancy work, etc., are offered for sale at each meeting. All clubs will be asked to assist at some meeting during the year.

The legislative committee, Mrs. James Chuseman, chairman, plans to publish a booklet of the laws of Rhode Island affecting children jointly with Dr. Buckley of Brown University.

Two new sections will be added to the Child Welfare department, Girl Scout and Nutrition sections.

One of the Providence troops then gave a demonstration of scout work in the gymnasium, such as drilling, first aid, bed-making, setting table, child bathing and signaling.

MOTHERS OF STATE MEET TO CONSIDER WELFARE OF TENNESSEE CHILDHOOD

The ninth annual session of the Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations convened in Chattanooga October 22, at the courthouse auditorium, with approximately 200 delegates from affiliated organizations over the state in attendance.

Gov. Roberts appeared before the congress for a short talk. He referred briefly to his sup-

port of certain child-welfare measures in which the mothers and parent-teachers were interested; stated that he stood squarely behind any measure for improvement of rural schools and declared that he intended, if reelected, to make Mrs. Crutcher, state president of the Parent-Teachers, a member of his official family.

Dr. Olin West, secretary of the state board of health, addressed the congress, taking up the subject of preventable diseases among children. "Our citizenship," said Dr. West, "is not at the stage of its fullest development; it has been retarded by preventable diseases. Let us, in our effort to give the child his chance, not lose sight of heredity and of the effects of environment. The first is the most important; in order to build up the strongest possible race it is necessary to begin at the source. We must have a safe maternity to protect children in their early infancy.

TENNESSEE

Indorse Compulsory Physical Education

The Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations went on record as indorsing the Fess-Capper bill, a federal bill providing an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be distributed among the states for the training of physical educators for the public schools, and pledged its membership to work for the passage of state legislation making physical education compulsory. The action was taken following a straightforward address dealing with the physical deficiencies of 22,000,000 public school children of America, given by Grover C. Thames, representing the national education service, of Washington, D. C.

Of the 22,000,000 children enrolled in the public schools of the United States, at least 75 per cent. are physically deficient, the mothers were told; 200,000 of the number are mentally defective; 250,000 have organic heart trouble; 1,100,000 either have or have had tuberculosis; 5,500,000 have defective eyesight; 4,500,000 have crooked spines or weak arches; a like number suffer from malnutrition, while 16,000,000 have defective teeth. Fifty per cent. of these defects, the speaker said, can be eliminated by a proper course in physical education.

"The greater number of undernourished children do not come from poverty-stricken homes," said Mr. Thames, "but from the wealthy classes—the homes where children are permitted to make a meal on candy and pickles." He said that rural children need physical education worse than do the children of cities and towns.

Mrs. Crutcher's Program Embraces Many Subjects

Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, the energetic and talented president of the Tennessee Congress of Mothers, gave out the following as her plan

of activity the coming year in behalf of child welfare:

Better salaries and teachers.

Parental teaching of sex hygiene as a means of preserving life and raising moral standards, by coöperation with the educational department of the state board of health.

Securing clinics to deal with infant welfare, venereal diseases, physical and mental examination of all school children, inspection of food handlers as per new health law.

Have county health organization for health protection.

Physical education for children and adults.

Keep children in homes by pensioning poor and widowed parent; educating children in child care; adopting or taking dependent children to care for in homes.

Americanization.

Better films, create public sentiment to demand them.

State child welfare commission, which includes such work as child labor laws, keeping children in school, juvenile courts, high class probation officers.

Juvenile courts have private hearings; there is no law to forbid it.

Right kind of probation officers.

Constructive work advised in the boys' and girls' delinquent home, that they may be fitted for something when they leave.

The social problem of our young people in the business world.

Laws legitimizing children born out of wedlock with right to father's name and to inherit from both parents.

The age of consent raised to the age necessary to make a legal contract.

Have you had one meeting given to the consideration of literature for children? One member could tell about rhymes, one about poetry, others about fairy tales, humor stories, hero stories, true stories and animal stories.

You might have a debate on "Shall the Summer School Vacation be Abolished?"

Ask for religious instruction in schools.

The three Rs are righteousness, responsibility and respect, we are told.

Supervised community centers and playgrounds.

Home and school gardens.

Child and woman legislation.

Back to the school drive and keeping children in school through the school age.

Speakers' bureau in each section composed of women who are interested in the work to carry the light to those who need it, not necessarily those with oratorical power, but earnest, consecrated friends of the children to whom our work is dedicated.

A monthly bulletin to keep in touch with state work.

Budget for state and local needs.

Evening meetings with fathers.

Sick and visiting committee in each city to look after visiting members of the association who may be in hospitals or otherwise in need of friendly calls or fellowship.

The education of parents in all that pertains to the child.

Little mother leagues.

A child hygiene department on every health board.

Birth registration.

Distribution of certified birth certificates.

Life health cards.

Summer camps for baby and mother.

Americanization of foreign parents.

Ice stations in poor districts.

Pure milk stations.

School lunches.

Promoting kindergartens and going on record as favoring the mandatory on petition law in regard to kindergarten legislation which is the establishment of a kindergarden on petition of twenty-five parents in a radius of a mile.

Visiting nurses, town and rural.

Dental clinics.

Physical inspection of school children.

Physical tests of school children.

Mental inspection of school children to cover subnormals and delinquent.

"Formation is better than reformation.

Prevention is better than cure."

We cannot begin too early to prepare for citizenship. There is no time to waste.

Judge Camille Kelley, juvenile court judge of Memphis and the first and only woman judge in the south, was a distinguished speaker before the Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Judge Kelley began here in Memphis about eleven years ago, when with thirty-two women she organized the first parent-teacher association in that city. Having held every office in the association, she finally became chairman of the Memphis federation. During the war she worked with the chamber of commerce, in the agricultural department as director of garden work. More than 28,000 gardens were tended under her direction. "It was because of my love for children, all children, I think, that I was appointed judge of the juvenile court," she said.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan, clerk of the Chattanooga juvenile court, spoke at the afternoon session, telling something of the work and needs of the local institution. She especially urged the need for a juvenile detention station in this city and for the establishment of a state home for delinquent colored girls.

Judge Kelley began her administration as juvenile judge of Memphis on May 1, last. Of the hundreds of cases tried since that time, only one boy has been sentenced to the reform

school. The story of that boy, a boy who had no mother and less than a father, was told. The Memphis juvenile court has four departments, a detention station each for girls and boys, a school room and the court. Three teachers are employed in the school. During the past month 218 cases were tried and out of that number 215 were settled without giving the child a court record. There is also a home for the colored delinquents, with separate stations for the boys and girls. Provision is made for physical and mental examination for every boy and girl who comes under its administration.

"The men of Memphis were afraid to appoint a woman juvenile judge because they were afraid the bad little boys and girls would get too much tenderness," Judge Kelley declared. "The juvenile court should be a court of conscience, of understanding, for it is the children's court. If they think I'm too tender they should give me a little authority with the fathers and mothers of the bad little boys and girls, the people who raise the incorrigibles, the people who neglect their children and abuse them, and I could show them that I can be very, very hard."

While the chief mission of the city court is that of protecting the public from criminals, a sort of scavenger service in which the police gather up the garbage from city streets; the juvenile court, the speaker said, is a constructive thing, its mission being to pull the weeds from child life and plant flowers in their stead.

Three types of children, the subnormal, whom the juvenile court should protect; the abnormal, a malicious and dangerous class, and the normal, were described by the speaker, and the manner in which each should be handled stated. There are no morning-after trials at the Memphis court, she said, for in every case the delinquent is held until a thorough investigation is made of his history and surroundings. Under the laws of Tennessee there are only three things which can be done with the child who comes under the administration of the juvenile court, she said; either he can be placed on probation, which means that he will be required to report to the court once a week; sent to the state reform school at Nashville for an indeterminate period, or released. If the child is sent to the state institution for an indeterminate period it will mean that he becomes one of the 600 or more little boys and, incidentally, a good worker in the shoe shop, whose release depends solely upon the superintendent, who, having noted his reformation, deems him cured. If the superintendent failed to note this reformation he will stay until he is 21. Power should be given every juvenile court in the state to recall any child sent to the state institution, the judge declared, urging parent-teachers to lend their influence to such legislation.